

GREY ASKED TO
REJECT MR. PAGE

London Trades Council Objects
to Ambassador's Union
Views, Appealing to
Foreign Secretary.

COMPLAINT STARTED HERE

New York Organization
Warned British Body That
Diplomat Was "Bitter
Opponent" of Its
Interests.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, May 16.—The London Trades Council, popularly regarded as the parliament of labor in the British metropolis, has registered a protest against the appointment of Walter H. Page as American Ambassador to Great Britain.

It has done this, it is explained, after a letter had been received from the Allied Trades Council of New York by one of the members of the council's executive body, and after that letter had been read at the May meeting of the delegates. The resolution, moved by W. Coffey and seconded by J. Collis, is as follows:

"The London Trades Council, representing 50,000 working unionists of the British metropolis, strongly resents the appointment by President Wilson to the Court of St. James's of an ambassador who is a bitter opponent of organized labor in his own country, and requests President Wilson to recall the appointment of Mr. Page and to substitute for him one who will more truly represent the opinions of the working classes in the United States and who will be more acceptable to the organized workers of the United Kingdom."

The council also urges Sir Edward Grey to protest against receiving Mr. Page as the United States representative in this country.

A copy of the resolution has been sent to President Wilson and to Sir Edward Grey, and in asking every trades and labor council in the United Kingdom to take similar action the London Trades Council states that "it is necessary, in order to maintain the international solidarity of our movement, that capitalists on either side of the Atlantic shall not be allowed to flout or ignore the opinion of trade unionists without a strenuous protest being made, and by the passing of such a resolution your council will be establishing a valuable precedent."

Officials of the Allied Printing Trades Council said last night that Mr. Page was exposed to union labor and that the secretary of the council had been instructed by vote to send a letter protesting against the acceptance of the ambassador by Great Britain. It was stated that the letter reviewed at length the controversies of the Allied Printing Trades with Doubleday, Page & Co., whose plant at Garden City is operated as an open shop.

Russell Doubleday, one of the directors of Doubleday, Page & Co., refused last night to comment on the resolutions adopted by the British union. He said the firm's establishment was conducted as an open shop, not only as regards the printing trades, but throughout the place.

Walter Hines Page, new Ambassador to Great Britain, sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the White Star liner Baltic. All sorts of questions were asked of him during the brief reception he gave before the vessel started, and he answered each in a non-committal fashion.

"When he said he would live temporarily at Claridge's until he was able to find a permanent home in London, the Ambassador asked if he did not think the United States should have its own homes for diplomats abroad."

"Do you know," he answered quickly, "I think I am the only man in the United States who cannot express an opinion on that subject."

"I am going to London for diplomatic, not entertainment," added the ambassador. "I shall follow precedent as far as I am able. There will be no knee breeches as far as I can see. There will be just an American ambassador doing his best to maintain the friendly relations that have existed so long between his country and the one to which he is accredited."

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FLAGLER'S DEATH NEAR
Momentarily Expected, Says
Head of Florida Railroad.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 15.—The death of Henry M. Flagler, the Southern hotel and railroad man, is momentarily expected, according to a statement attributed to Mr. Parrott, president of the Florida East Coast Railroad, here to-day.

Mr. Flagler has been critically ill at his West Palm Beach home for several weeks.

BARRED FROM WHITE HOUSE

No Turkey Trot at First Dance
Given by the Wilsons.

Washington, May 15.—The turkey trot, the bunny hunt, the tango and all the latest popular dances will be barred from the White House during the present administration. This was learned at the small dance given by the Misses Wilson to-night, at which only accepted dances which were in no way suggestive were allowed on the programme.

SHAME KILLS TOY POODLE

Saw Itself in Glass After Clipping and Dies Heart Broken.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Denver, May 15.—Toodles, a tiny year-old toy French poodle, belonging to Miss Mildred Lewin, has died of a broken heart. He was clipped for the first time a week ago, and he never held up his head again after getting one look at himself in a mirror. He lost all interest in life, drooped and moped and refused to eat.

According to veterinary surgeons, Toodles did not have a sign of an ailment, not even a cold. The doctor who examined him could not detect any organic trouble. The veterinarians said it was a plain case of the dog dying from shame and fright at beholding himself clipped.

FRENCH AUTO BANDITS
DRAMATIZED IN PARIS

Real Automobile Used on Stage
and Last Year's Chantilly
Bank Robbery Shown.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, May 15.—"My Friend the Assassin," a five-act police melodrama, by Serge Basset and Antoine Yvan, produced to-night with great popular success at the Théâtre de l'Ambigu, puts on the stage the exploits of the "tragic bandits" under the lead of Bonnot and Garnier, who last year established a reign of terror in the environs of Paris.

The action of the play turns on the tragic situation of the young hero, whose life and reputation have been saved by a former schoolmate and who subsequently murders and robs the aged mother of the hero's fiancée, whose innocent brother, arrested for the crime, is to be tried.

The hero, having discovered that the true criminal is his friend, the assassin, must either betray his benefactor or see his future brother-in-law convicted of a crime he never committed.

A novel sensation in the third act is a real automobile filled with armed bandits dashing on to the stage. The bandits break into a bank in broad daylight, and after a brisk fight get away with the plunder just as Bonnot and Garnier did last spring at Chantilly.

The melodrama is exceedingly well played by M. Bour, as the hero, and two talented young actresses, Miles, Carmen Derys and Guytar Réal. It is staged with intense realism by MM. Coquelin and Hertz.

WIFE NO. 1 SUES NO. 2

Divorced Spouse Wants \$25,000
for Husband's Affections.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Simmonds, who obtained a divorce from Philip R. Simmonds in West Virginia, is suing Mrs. Emily Caldwell Simmonds, who married Simmonds after the divorce, for \$25,000 for alienating the affections of her former husband.

The second Mrs. Simmonds was the widow of a physician at Far Rockaway. The defendant says there was no affection existing between Simmonds and his first wife, and therefore she could not have alienated it from her. A letter which the first Mrs. Simmonds wrote to her former husband when she heard of his second marriage, congratulating him and wishing him happiness, is an exhibit in the case. In it she also told of being engaged to a Captain Carstairs.

TROUBLE OVER A TRUNK

Cost \$1.50—Went to Albany—
\$6 Repair Bill Sent to City.

Auditors of the Finance Department are puzzling over an interesting bill just turned in by one of the Controller's bright young men. It refers to a trip that he took to Albany with the supply, purchase and record book for 1911 in an effort to get the Legislature to pass the bill creating a standard purchasing bureau for the city. The book is a huge affair, weighing about 150 pounds, and the bill reads something like this:

Getting trunk to carry the S. P. and R. book. . . \$1.50
Taxi fare with trunk to Grand Central Station. . . 2.50
Excess baggage on trunk. . . 75
Cost of extra rope for trunk. . . 75
Carriage of trunk to and from Capital. . . 25
Excess baggage on trunk (return trip). . . 25
Transfer of trunk to No. 280 Broadway (Finance Department). . . 50
Repairs to trunk made necessary by transportation of book. . . 6.00
Transportation of trunk to Staten Island. . . 50
Total. . . \$13.08

The auditors are wondering why it was necessary to put \$6 worth of repair bills on a \$1.50 trunk. "Why not throw it away?" they ask. There was no explanation as to why it was taken to Staten Island after being repaired.

THAW WEAKENS ON
RUSSELL CHARGE

Asserts Former Matteawan Head
Offered to Free Him for "Sum
of Money." Then Exonerates
Physician.

WITNESS IN ANHUT CASE

Rambling and Incoherent in
Answers, but Wakes Up on
Cross-Examination and
Shows Keenness in Battle
of Wits with Lawyer.

Harry K. Thaw, a little grayer and a little stouter than when he last appeared in court in the habeas corpus proceedings a year ago at White Plains, testified before Justice Seabury yesterday against John Nicholson Anhut, the young lawyer indicted for offering a bribe of \$20,000 to Dr. John W. Russell, former head of Matteawan, to obtain Thaw's release from the asylum.

Thaw betrayed no emotion, although the courtroom—the same in which Justice Dowling committed him to Matteawan at the close of his second trial, more than five years ago—must have had painful associations for him. It was apparent that Thaw considered the impression he was making to be of the utmost importance, although he denied an "interview" quoting him as eager to appear. He held himself well in hand and betrayed few eccentricities. His answers were inclined to be rambling and at times incoherent. On direct examination this was more noticeable than when he was under cross-examination. Under the rapid fire of questions from Arthur C. Palmer, counsel for Anhut, Thaw woke up and abandoned his pose of great mental concentration and restraint.

It was while he was being cross-examined by Mr. Palmer that the most sensational testimony of the day was brought out. Thaw testified that before he ever heard of Anhut he had reached an understanding with Dr. Russell that he was to be released and that Dr. Russell was to be "reimbursed" for the criticism which might follow.

Qualifies His Charge.

Taken in hand later by William A. De Ford, Assistant District Attorney, Thaw qualified this statement, saying Dr. Russell had never said he would discharge Thaw for a sum of money, but that it was Dr. Russell and not Thaw who had first mentioned the necessity for a lawyer.

Whether another statement made by Thaw that Dr. Russell "gave the whole plan away" had anything to do with the insinuation he brought against Dr. Russell and the consequent weakening of the case against Anhut is a matter of conjecture.

Thaw arrived at the Grand Central station early yesterday morning in company with three keepers. Dr. Lee, of the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, and Harry Hirschberg, Thaw's local counsel. He went to the Criminal Courts Building, and spent the morning smoking cigarettes in a room on the fourth floor while the jury was chosen and Mr. De Ford opened his case. Thaw was the first witness called, and was on the stand two hours and forty minutes.

He strode into the courtroom without a glance for the crowd which filled it in expectation of his appearance. For a moment he hesitated at the gate which leads to the defendant's table—the spot where he spent so many hours five years ago. Directed by an attendant, he took the stand, and was sworn after Justice Seabury had told the jury that the witness they were about to hear had been committed as insane.

Thaw crossed his legs and leaned back in his chair when Mr. De Ford began his questions. He held his body rigidly erect during the direct examination and kept his hands locked in his lap. When the cross-examination began he frequently leaned forward and shook a finger at Mr. Palmer to emphasize a point, and his voice, which had been so low that many of his answers had to be repeated by the stenographer, rose until it penetrated the furthest corner of the room. At times it changed curiously in timbre.

Mumbles His Replies.

He said he met Anhut about November 2 at Matteawan. An objection that the witness was "not competent" to testify as to the conversation which then took place was overruled by Justice Seabury.

"I asked him if Dr. Russell had consented," said Thaw in a mumbling monotone, "and he said he had. I asked him what his terms were, and Mr. Anhut replied \$25,000 would be necessary. I was surprised. I didn't think the amount demanded would be more than what other aliens had received. Mr. Anhut told me that Dr. Russell thought what he was to do was of more importance than the services of any alienists."

"I asked him: 'What is your part of that sum?' I cannot be positive now whether he said \$2,500 or whether at that time he told me \$5,000. Both these sums were mentioned to me. He told me that it would be a simple discharge and that there would be no return of the certificate to a court. Dr. Lamb, he said, when he was in charge at Matteawan, had discharged a Mr. Matthews, who had been acquitted on the ground of insanity of

Continued on sixth page, second column.



JOHN NICHOLAS ANHUT,
Indicted for offering a bribe to secure
Thaw's freedom.

LOCKED-IN TOTS
SAVED FROM FIRE

Rescuers Batter Down Doors
and Bring Out 25 Children
Imprisoned by Parents
Away at Work.

WOMAN FORGETS ONE BOY

Police Establish Identification
Bureau in East 74th Street,
as Anxious Fathers and
Mothers Search for
Offspring.

Twenty-five small children, whose parents had left them in the building while they went out to their day's work, were rescued from locked rooms and dragged through windows to safety when fire broke out on the fifth floor of the seven story brick tenement house at No. 410 East 74th street yesterday afternoon. The spectacular nature of the fire and the excitement caused by the rescues made it necessary to call several squads of police reserves to keep the crowds in check.

Two firemen were cut and burned so badly that the department surgeon ordered them taken to the Reception Hospital. The fire started in the kitchen of Mrs. Mary Michiowski's flat. She was painting the floor in the front room, when she heard frightened cries from her two children, who were playing in the kitchen. Then she saw smoke and flames coming from the room. She picked up her little girl, Angelino, and ran downstairs shouting "Fire!"

The other child, Michael, three years old, was forgotten in her excitement, but he cried so vigorously that Frederick Schinsky, who lives on the sixth floor, and has three children, stopped in on his way down and added Michael to his burdens. Meanwhile Patrolman Short, of the East 67th street station, had heard the cries of Mrs. Michiowski and turned in a fire alarm.

In most of the families in the house all the grown-up persons work, and the children are left to their own devices during the day. A favorite scheme on the part of the parents is to lock them in, so that they cannot wander into the streets and come to mishap. This made the work of the firemen dangerous and responsible. Lieutenant Dougherty, of Truck 15, got ladders up and sent his men through the smoke-filled halls, with orders to batter down every door and search every apartment. Twenty-five children were carried out, and in many cases they were in locked flats.

Mrs. Michiowski was badly burned and had been placed in an ambulance, when she suddenly remembered that she had left Michael in the blazing kitchen. She struggled to free herself from the grasp of the doctor and rush back into the building. At that moment her husband returned from work, and he, too, had to be restrained from risking his life. Fortunately Angelino, who was in the crowd in the arms of Schinsky, and peace was restored to the Michiowski family.

Excitement in the neighborhood grew as anxious parents hurried home from work, and as their children were scattered about in the crowd, many feared their babies were dead. The press of excited women grew so great the rescuers were summoned by Patrolmen Gamble and Short, of the East 67th street station. With the coming of the policemen a temporary bureau of identification was formed and thither all the children in the crowd were brought. At this rendezvous the parents gathered and picked out their own with unfailing accuracy. None was missing and none was left over, though it took an hour or more to complete the apportionment.

Lieutenant Wise was cut by broken glass and John Leamy, of Engine No. 33, was bruised about the arm. The fire, the origin of which was not discovered, caused a damage of \$5,000.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50¢ per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles.
—Adv.

HARRY K. THAW ON THE STAND YESTERDAY.



PEACE PUT IN "PEACE DAY"

Board of Education Warns
Against Any Discrimination.

William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, last night sent out a circular to all principals of public schools, which read:

"The Board of Education yesterday adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in conducting the exercises in the public schools on 'Peace Day,' prominence should not be given to any particular nation or power; that the subject should be treated in a broad and comprehensive manner, with the view of imparting ideas showing the great good to humanity of 'universal peace,' and that care be taken that no reflection be cast upon any particular nation or people."

"You will please see that all exercises in celebration of 'Peace Day' conform to the rules laid down in this resolution."

BOY DRIVES AUTO INTO
ANOTHER, KILLING BROKER

William R. Griffith Loses Life
When Student's Car Strikes
His in Crowded Street.

William R. Griffith, a real estate broker of New York, living at No. 141 South Ninth avenue, Mount Vernon, was killed in an automobile accident in a crowded part of North Fourth avenue, Mount Vernon, last night. Mr. Griffith was driving in his automobile with his wife, two daughters and a Miss McIntyre to dinner at Larchmont, when H. Leroy See, of No. 47 Terrace avenue, a student, nineteen years old, who was driving an automobile owned by Victor M. Cupples, of No. 399 Langdon avenue, turned from Sidney avenue into Fourth avenue in front of the Griffith machine.

It is believed that See became excited and lost control of his car, which swerved into that of Mr. Griffith, which was overturned, and Mr. Griffith's skull was crushed. The four women received cuts and bruises. See was not injured.

Mr. Griffith was taken to the Mount Vernon Hospital, where he died a few minutes afterward. Corner Livingston, of New Rochelle, held See on a charge of homicide and paroled him in the custody of Mr. Cupples.

UM! JURY MAY STRETCH

Court Cuts Red Tape from Legs
of Men in Box.

The jurors in Judge O'Sullivan's part of General Sessions long have complained of the cramped jury box. Yesterday one of them suggested that if the front panel of the box should be removed they then might be able to stretch their legs. Judge O'Sullivan asked his secretary to see what could be done.

The secretary called the janitor, who said the Department of Buildings would have to be notified. The secretary called up that department. The clerk who answered said that nothing could be done until Superintendent Bailey had been told. Superintendent Bailey was out. Then Borough President McAneny was called. He said that the application would have to go through the regular channel and a requisition filed. His word, he said, was final.

"I can get that out of the way in a jiffy," said Edward R. Carroll, clerk of the court.

He got two attendants and a couple of screw drivers and made good his promise.

The jurors stretched their legs and were happy.

"400" TROT WITHOUT
THOUGHT OF GAYNOR

Society Leaders "Tango," "Fly"
and "Glide" at "Professor
Tony" Saato's School.

IS AN INFORMAL AFFAIR

Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mrs. De
Lancey Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs.
R. Vanderbilt Dance While
Negro Minstrels Strum.

"Bill," the chauffeur, who ate his "beef and" last night at the little Harford lunch at 8th street and Broadway, and Mrs. Bernstein, from around the corner, who laid in the morning's supply of gefilte fish in the delicatessen store next door, heard sounds of revelry coming from "Professor Tony" Saato's dancing academy overhead. They heard the strains of "Too Much Mustard," "In My Harem," and other tunes going with more than usual vigor, and they heard the ecstatic shuffle of the tango.

But they were unaware that just about two score of New York's "400" were "pulling off" above their heads an informal, unannounced and strictly "a. l." little racket as a farewell to the waning dance season.

For what cause society for Mayor Gaynor and his recent dancing crusade, especially when no one is supposed to know what they were doing? But, much to the consternation of Professor Saato, the secret leaked out.

Doing the "Fly Waltz."

"Well," he said shrugging his shoulders, when asked for a list of those present, "I can't say anything about it—but if you know any of the faces here—well, they are my pupils and I have been teaching them my latest dances, the 'Frisco,' and the 'Subway Glide' and my original 'Fly Waltz'—I call it that because you fly around so fast when you do it."

Among those who were "flying around so fast" last night at the "professor's" little affair was Mrs. DeLancey Nicoll. She has mastered all of Professor Saato's very latest, and did something with him that looked like an exhibition dance, while all the others looked on with envious admiration. Among the envious were her son, DeLancey Nicoll, Jr., and her daughter Josephine.

Then there were "Reggie" Vanderbilt and his wife, who indulged in a tango. Even Professor Saato could teach them nothing of this particular rollick. They had all the steps and the grips and the dips in his repertoire and a few more besides.

But they did not have much on Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, who, it was said, has proved one of the professor's most apt pupils. She was there with the Misses O'Brien. Mrs. Fox introduced them, and they lost no time in showing what they could do when it came to trotting or anything else the four-piece colored orchestra banged out.

Just an Informal Affair.

"We just got it up in a hurry and telephoned around to a few, you know," Mrs. Fox explained to one of her guests. "Quite informal, you know. Oh, Mr. Armstrong, let me introduce you to Miss O'Brien. And this is Mr. Schieffelin. Isn't it jolly?"

In all there were about forty of them, a few of them regulars, at Professor Saato's class. The rest were their guests. Professor Saato is a tall, slim young Italian, with soulful eyes and nimble feet, whose signs announce as a teacher and promoter of stage and fancy dancing.

WAR PREPAREDNESS
THE AIM OF WILSON

President Hopeful for Peaceful
Solution of Japanese Af-
fair, but Is Alert to
Possibilities.

WILL MOVE NO WARSHIPS

All Appearances of Hostilities
To Be Avoided—Secretaries
of War and Navy and
Mr. Moore in White
House Conference.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, May 15.—Significant indications that the administration regards the California-Japanese situation with the utmost concern developed to-day as a result of a secret conference at the White House between the President and the acting Secretary of State and the Secretaries of War and Navy, two calls by the Japanese Ambassador at the Department of State and an official announcement that this government's reply to Japan's protest to the anti-alien land legislation is in the course of preparation. Because of the secrecy thrown about the conference of President Wilson with Secretaries Garrison and Daniels and John Bassett Moore, the acting Secretary of State, numerous wild rumors were current. There were hints that the conference was the result of new developments in the Mexican situation, but it may be stated in the highest authority that the California-Japanese situation was the subject under discussion.

There is no secret now of a recent order from the White House to the Navy Department that there should be no movement of warships which would have the semblance of any significance as bearing on the California-Japanese situation, and it was officially stated to-day that no immediate change in the policy is contemplated as a result of the unusual conference late this evening. It does not follow, however, that the preparedness of the navy will not be augmented in so far as possible.

Troops Going to Hawaii.

The administration has determined to increase the military forces in Hawaii immediately by the addition of two companies of coast artillery. The transfer of these companies has been contemplated for some time, but orders were issued to-day to expedite the movement, and they will sail from San Francisco just as soon as arrangements can be made for their transportation.

These orders relieved Colonel William C. Rafferty, coast artillery corps, of the command of the coast defenses of the Potomac and of the post of Fort Washington, to sail for Honolulu with the 119th and the 143d companies of coast artillery; assigned Captain George L. Hicks, jr., to accompany Colonel Rafferty as a member of his staff, and directed Major Frank W. Coe, now personnel officer, North Atlantic coast artillery district, to sail on the same steamer.

The announcement was made at the White House to-night that there was no change in the diplomatic aspects of the Japanese situation, and that prospects promise an adjustment of the differences between the two nations. An endeavor was made to minimize the gravity of the situation with the explanation that to a certain degree the presence of Mr. Moore at the conference was merely a coincidence.

Moore Hears Discussion.

It is significant, however, that Secretaries Garrison and Daniels went to the White House to talk with the President about the "preparedness" of the army and navy, and that Mr. Moore listened to the discussion. Mr. Moore went to the White House to talk to the President about certain legal phases of the government's reply to Japan, his visit being at the request of President Wilson. These facts are admittedly admitted with the explanation that there was a misunderstanding in making the appointments, the original programme having been for Mr. Moore to confer with the President alone.

Throughout the negotiations between Ambassador Chinda and the State Department the unquestionable fact that there is a strong link element in Japan has been recognized by both sides and borne in mind in the exchange of representations. It is this treacherous element which has been feared from the first and is now taken into consideration when the United States is preparing to submit a formal reply to Japan's protest. Ambassador Chinda realizes fully what the result of the expected unfavorable reply will be in Japan and has cautioned the Department of State.

Because the real crisis in the situation is approaching President Wilson is determined to be prepared. That is why he discussed the "preparedness" of the army and navy with Secretaries Garrison and Daniels to-day. He is alert to the possibilities which attend the termination of the diplomatic negotiations, although he is, of course, most hopeful that there will be an amicable adjustment of the controversy. He is also earnestly anxious to avoid taking any steps which could be misconstrued as being the slightest degree bellicose, but he recognizes that the serious phases of the situation must not be overlooked.

Ambassador Chinda was furnished with a copy of Governor Johnson's reply by the State Department to-day, and there are reasons for believing that he added verbal or written representations to his formal protest, but this